

THE EXPEDITION TO MANILA.

GENERAL MERRITT SECURES MORE REGULAR TROOPS.

THE CITY OF PEKING EXPECTED TO SAIL TO-DAY—ANOTHER TRANSPORT SECURED.

Washington, May 20.—General Wesley Merritt was at the War Department nearly all day in consultation concerning the troops which are to be allotted to him for the work he has in hand. Up to this time it has been decided to give him the greater portion of the 14th Infantry, now on the Pacific Coast; the entire 18th and 23d regiments of Infantry, two batteries from the 3d Artillery and four troops of cavalry. The remainder of the expedition will be made up of volunteers. The Department to-day gave orders sending the battalion of Infantry from North Dakota to San Francisco to join the expedition.

It is the expectation of the Quartermaster's Department to send to the Philippines a part of the forty thousand hammocks to be purchased, and which are regarded as essential to the comfort of the soldiers in tropical climates. General Greeley has suggested that the President has nominated half a dozen officers for places in the Signal Corps party which will accompany the expedition under General Merritt. For the rank and file of the corps recruiting will be resorted to in the Pacific Coast States.

Advices received at the War Department today indicate that by to-morrow night the City of Peking, which is to carry troops and supplies to Manila, will have started from San Francisco. Over one thousand men will be aboard her. Following the Peking will be the steamers City of Sydney and Australia, which the Department was advised to-day, would be turned over to-morrow ready for loading. This work, it is hoped, can be accomplished in a few days, so that the second reinforcement for Admiral Dewey will be close in the wake of the first.

Assistant Secretary McKeljohn to-day chartered another vessel to be used for transport purposes across the Pacific. This is the Zealandia, of the Ocean Steamship Company, which can carry eight hundred men. She is 377 feet long, 37 feet beam and 2,800 tons burden. The Zealandia is now sailing under a foreign flag, and Mr. McKeljohn has communicated with Congress with a view to legislation that will give her an American register.

DISCUSSED BY THE CABINET.

The expedition to the Philippines was discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The population of the islands, the fighting force of the Spaniards and the geographical phases of the occupation of the islands were considered. Statements as to the troops which General Merritt's forces will have to cope with were submitted. They ranged from 6,000 to 20,000 Spanish soldiers, but the conclusion reached was that the number could be considered as about 10,000 men. The force already selected to go with General Merritt was believed to be more than adequate to cope with these troops, who were thought to be in poor condition as to discipline and equipment. If the number was found greater, the Administration would send as many men as necessary to reinforce those about to start with General Merritt.

CHARLESTON TO START TO-DAY.

HER CONDENSERS PUT IN ORDER AND A NEW SET ALSO PROVIDED.

Vallejo, Cal., May 20.—The work of repairing the defects in the condensing tubes on the cruiser Charleston was completed at 5 o'clock this morning, but the vessel will not leave for Manila until to-morrow. A duplicate set of condenser tubes has been ordered from the Union Iron Works, and it will take the greater part of to-day to inspect and test these new tubes. Then the coal supply will be replenished, and on the first tide to-morrow morning the Charleston will start on its fast run to Honolulu. It will probably take six days for this run, and after a couple of days spent in recouling the Charleston will proceed at a leisurely gait of about eight knots an hour to Manila. This run will take about three weeks.

The return of the cruiser naturally occasioned a good deal of comment at Vallejo, and ridiculous rumors were circulated as to the cause of her having to put back. They were, however, without foundation, the sole cause of the delay being that although a test had been made in the yard before the Charleston sailed, some of the tubes, owing to defects in the material of which they were constructed, were unable to stand the extra strain entailed by the run to Red Rock, and the subsequent manoeuvres, while swinging for the purpose of adjusting compasses, and they sprung leaks.

At the time the defects were discovered their extent could not be ascertained, for the reason that there are 2,948 tubes in the two condensers, and the exact location of the leak necessitated the taking apart of the whole combination. The gossip to the effect that the damage to the Charleston was the result of design, and that a member of the crew was suspected, is denounced by Captain Glass as absolutely unfounded.

MADRID'S NEWS FROM MANILA.

THE SITUATION SAID TO BE IMPROVED—ALLEGED EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

Madrid, May 20.—Advices from Manila say the situation there has improved. Captain-General Augusti, it is added, has regulated the price of provisions.

It is also reported from Manila that the foreign colonists have sent to the Captain-General expressions of sympathy with Spain. This is markedly the case with the German colony, and the action of the Germans is said to be due to orders received by the German Consul from Berlin.

TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Barcelona, May 20.—Between 8,000 and 10,000 Spanish troops, drawn from Catalonia, Andalusia, Aragon and Valencia, are embarking here for the Philippine Islands.

TROOPS FOR MERRITT'S EXPEDITION.

CITY OF PEKING TO START TO-DAY—OTHER TROOPSHIPS READY IN A WEEK.

San Francisco, May 20.—The vanguard of Nebraska's contribution of men to the Army which is to be sent to Manila arrived here last night. They numbered 650 men and officers. Another trainload, comprising 399 more soldiers from the same State, is detained at Reno, Nev., owing to the wrecking of another train. None of the soldiers were hurt in the wreck, but three trains were killed.

To-morrow, if everything goes well, the 1st Regiment of United States California volunteer Infantry will be on its way to Manila. Orders from Washington are to the effect that the men must start by Saturday. The work of loading the City of Peking, which is to transport the troops, is being rushed, but she cannot possibly sail before Saturday.

In addition to the three trainloads of troops from Nebraska which have reached the city, thirteen more heavily loaded specials, containing the remainder of the Nebraska soldiers, a regiment each from Minnesota, Kansas and

Continued on Second Page.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TO WASHINGTON.
Two five-hour Royal Blue express trains to Washington have been added to the new time schedule now in effect. They leave New-York at 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.—Adv.

THE NEW MINISTRY APPEARS.

SAGASTA EXPLAINS ITS POLICY IN BOTH HOUSES OF THE CORTES.

WAR WILL BE PUSHED TO THE UTMOST TILL "HONORABLE PEACE" IS OBTAINED—ROMERO Y ROBLEDO ASKS QUESTIONS.

Madrid, May 20, 4 p. m.—The Ministers, in full uniform, appeared in the Senate to-day. Owing to the circumstances, the new Cabinet is, already nicknamed the "Circumstantial Cabinet."

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, explained the Ministerial crisis and asserted that the new Ministry will continue the policy of the former Ministry. He related how "Spain did everything to avoid war until America, violating all recognized diplomacy, attacked Spain with an injustice unprecedented in the annals of civilized history and compelled Spain to respond with war, which Spain would continue to the utmost until an honorable peace is obtainable."

"This," the Premier continued, "is a strong policy, and the new Government will also energetically conduct negotiations with European and other States."

Count Penaranda proposed the Senate's congratulations to Admiral Cervera on his arriving safely at Santiago de Cuba "and cleverly dodging the American squadrons."

Captain Anunon, the Minister of Marine, responded in the name of the navy, highly extolling Admiral Cervera. In so doing he said the arrival of the Spanish squadron in Cuban waters "will cement the friendship of the Cubans with Spain, and will prove to the world that Spain will never abandon Cuba while the mother country retains her vitality."

The congratulations were voted unanimously. In the Chamber Señor Sagasta repeated his Senate speech.

Señor Silvea, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, replied that his section of the Conservative party approved the policy announced by Señor Sagasta and would support the new Cabinet.

ROMERO Y ROBLEDO'S REMARKS.

Señor Romero y Robledo, leader of the Weylerite faction, presented an interpellation, maintaining that the old Government was in a crisis from the very declaration of war, and that if the present were a continuation of the policy of the old Cabinet then the present Cabinet also was in a crisis.

All sides of the House received this dilemma with merriment. Señor Romero y Robledo then pressed Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction, Public Works, Agriculture and Commerce, to disclose his individual opinion and to say how far he endorsed the Ministerial policy of the reconstructed Cabinet, insisting that, if the present were a continuation of the former policy, then Señor Gamazo, unless he had thrown over his former theories, ought to be in the Opposition and not in office.

Señor Gamazo replied that, without abandoning his political ideals, he had accepted office patriotically, and would carry out the Government programme irrespective of his own personal theories.

THE CABINET WAS "ILL."

Señor Sagasta explained that the Cabinet changes were due to the fact that several Ministers were "ill and extremely fatigued after the recent anxieties." He said the Cabinet found itself confronted with war or dishonor, and accepted the former, adding solemnly: "The Spanish Government will never accept peace if the territorial integrity of Spain is not maintained, and otherwise Spain is determined to fight to the utmost." (Loud cheers.) Later Señor Sagasta promised a day to debate the Red Book.

Altogether, however, the debate was disappointing to the Chamber and to the crowded public galleries, which had expected sensational scenes.

Professor Salmeron, the Republican leader, vigorously attacked the Cabinet.

SAGASTA ANSWERS SALMERON.

Señor Sagasta, replying to the attack of Señor Salmeron, declared that the policy of the new Cabinet would be guided by circumstances. The Liberal party's programme, he said, had been "suspended by the American guns," but it still existed, and was giving results in the "resistance Cuba is making to the enemy."

The Premier repeated that the new Ministers could not be responsible for the acts of their predecessors.

The Chamber unanimously adopted a proposal to address its congratulations to Admiral Cervera and the officers and men of his squadron.

In presenting the new Ministers to the Chamber Señor Sagasta explained that the appointment of a Minister of Foreign Affairs had been postponed because Señor Leon y Castillo had not accepted the portfolio, being "detained in Paris by very important negotiations which may lead to fresh developments in the present grave situation."

SPAIN TO MAKE A NEW LOAN.

WHEN THE CORTES CLOSES PUIGCERVER WILL ARRANGE FOR \$50,000,000.

London, May 21.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"Lieutenant-General Correa, Minister of War, assures me that nothing definite has been decided upon with respect to the expedition to the Philippines. The Government will be guided by circumstances."

"In official circles here it is believed that Emperor William will not for the moment answer Joseph Chamberlain's utterances about an Anglo-American alliance, but will wait for a better opportunity for doing so. I am unable to state precisely the reasons why this purpose of the Kaiser should be known here earlier than in any other European capital; but it is so, and Ministers are most positive about it."

"Rumors regarding a new big loan have been in circulation for some time. I know from a good source that Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, will wait until the Cortes is closed before taking action in that direction. He will then negotiate a loan in gold for \$12,000,000 (\$50,000,000)."

CASTILLO PARLEYING WITH FRANCE.

London, May 21.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" says:

"A newspaper which is occasionally inspired makes the oracular announcement that Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, is engaged in effecting a rapprochement with the French Government, 'for reasons which must not be made public.'"

TUGS TO PATROL NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Albany, N. Y., May 20.—Pursuant to orders received from Governor Black to-day Adjutant-General Tillinghast chartered five tugs to patrol New-York Harbor. These boats will be manned by the Naval Reserve of this State. The expense of operating them will be borne by the State until the Federal authorities see fit to take charge of them.

ILLUSTRATED WAR SUPPLEMENT.

appears with "The Commercial Advertiser" to-day. All newdealers, 2 cents.—Adv.

CERVERA LEAVES SANTIAGO.

SAFE IN PORT, HE SAILS AGAIN

A DISPATCH FROM HIM ANNOUNCES THE SPANISH FLEET'S ARRIVAL.

MINISTER ANUNON CABLES HIS CONGRATULATIONS AND REJOICES AT THE "IMMENSE TRIUMPH."

Madrid, May 20.—Midnight.—It is asserted that Admiral Cervera's squadron has left Santiago de Cuba.

At 10 o'clock last evening the Minister of Marine, Captain Anunon, received a dispatch from Admiral Cervera, in command of the Cape Verd squadron of the Spanish fleet. It read:

Santiago de Cuba, May 19.—This morning I have, without incident, entered this port, accompanied by the squadron.

The Minister of Marine immediately went to the residence of the Premier, Señor Sagasta, and communicated this information. He then proceeded to the palace for the purpose of informing the Queen Regent, but Her Majesty had already retired, and the news was conveyed to her by the Infanta Isabel.

Captain Anunon then went to the Admiralty and cabled his congratulations to Admiral Cervera on his arrival at Santiago de Cuba.

Admiral Cervera, says a cable dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, did not sight any American ships during the voyage. He announces that the crews of his ships are in perfect health and enthusiastic. Continuing, the dispatch says:

"Blockading vessels quickly left on the approach of the squadron, whose arrival has created the greatest excitement and enthusiasm at Santiago de Cuba. Immense crowds of people thronged the quays and cheered our sailors. Havana's relief at the safe arrival of the fleet is very great, as it was feared the American ships which left the blockade had gone to intercept the Spanish fleet. It is now believed the Americans fled in order to avoid a reverse."

THE MINISTER OF MARINE REJOICES.

In an interview to-day the Minister of Marine is quoted as saying:

"I am greatly rejoiced at the safe arrival of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba. It is an immense triumph for the Spanish Navy. The sailors who executed the movement and those who planned it are worthy of all praise."

Continuing, the Minister of Marine said he congratulated himself upon the first event happening in his administration auguring so well for the navy and the country.

A dispatch from Havana says two American ships have bombarded Guantanamo, and adds that the Spanish gunboat Sandoa and a regiment of marines repulsed attempts made to land there. As usual, according to the Spanish version of such affairs, the Spaniards did not suffer any loss and the Americans retired.

A Spanish official version of the engagement said to have taken place off Santiago de Cuba yesterday, previous to the arrival of the Spanish fleet, says the American warships were repulsed, and adds that one of them was damaged.

ORDERS FOR CADIZ SQUADRON.

THE NEW MINISTER OF MARINE PUSHING THINGS IN HIS DEPARTMENT.

Madrid, May 20.—Admiral Camara, the commander of the Cadiz squadron, is here receiving instructions relative to the destination of his ships, which, it is explained, "depends upon the requirements of the war."

The new Minister of Marine has injected the greatest activity in his Department. It is said that war munitions from many quarters have been offered him.

It is evident the new Spanish Cabinet intends to push the campaign vigorously, and, it is added, the Ministers "will also negotiate actively with foreign diplomats to protect Spain against a combination of her enemies."

In taking possession of the Admiralty, the new Minister of Marine made a patriotic speech to the assembled officers, during which he recalled "the splendid example set by our sailors at Cavité in dying for Spain."

Lieutenant Arturo de Ceranitia, the former Spanish Naval Attaché at Washington, has arrived here. He is quoted as saying he was closely watched in Canada by agents of the United States Government.

NO COALING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, N. F., May 20.—The Government is taking steps to prevent the Spanish Cadiz squadron from getting coal in Newfoundland waters, and will at once dispatch the colonial revenue cruiser Plover to patrol the south coast and report the presence of strange shipping.

The British warships are also preparing to visit there.

The steamer Portia, which arrived last night from New-York, reports that on Wednesday at midnight while St. Pierre, Miquelon, she sighted a strange steamer, apparently a torpedo-boat. The stranger showed no light, but circled rapidly around the Portia twice, and then steamed away. The captain of the Portia is positive that she was not an ordinary steamer.

POLO DIDN'T GET A COALING STATION.

Washington, May 20.—Officials here dismiss as pure invention the story coming from Montreal that Señor Polo had succeeded in securing for Spain a coaling station on one of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the Newfoundland coast. At the French Embassy the report is treated with indignant contempt, as the French decree of neutrality is binding on the Governor of those islands and effectually prevents the granting of such exceptional privileges as coaling stations. France possesses these small islands in the North Atlantic. When the French gave up Canada and Newfoundland to Great Britain it was provided in the Treaty of Utrecht that France should retain the two islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which have since been utilized as coaling stations for French ships.

TORPEDO-BOATS AT THE CANARIES.

London, May 21.—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, says: "The Spanish torpedo-boats Ariete, Azor and Rayo, together with the armored transports San Francisco and Ciudad de Cadiz, arrived here May 7 from the Cape Verde Islands. It is reported that the armament of the latter two has been increased recently. The Rayo is said to be badly in need of repairs."

CABLE CENSORSHIP STRICT.

General Greeley, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, was at the Astor House yesterday. The General comes to the city frequently in the course of his official duties. He visited Admiral Erben's headquarters downtown and also consulted with the officials of the various cable companies over whose lines he is keeping watch. He says his department is in excellent trim and equipped to meet all emergencies.

The censorship of cable messages from this city continues in full force, being, if anything, a little more rigid than it has been. Not the slightest ambiguity of language is permitted. If a merchant sends a commercial message, for instance, he cannot say, "Sugar's up," but he must write, "Sugar, five cents a pound." Not a few messages are "held up" by the cable companies, with consequent irritation and complaint on the part of the senders, but, on the whole, the censorship is enforced with little friction.

PURE TABLE WATER A BLESSING.

Spending Montreal, L. crystal clear. 13 E. 17th. —Adv.

WAR MOVES ON SEA AND LAND.

ADMIRAL CERVERA'S SQUADRON REPORTED TO HAVE LEFT

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

SAMPSON PROBABLY SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES AWAY.

A BATTLE NOT EXPECTED FOR SEVERAL DAYS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE INVASION OF CUBA AND THE EXPEDITION TO MANILA—NEW

SPANISH CABINET'S POLICY ANNOUNCED.

Cervera has left Santiago.

The Navy Department received information confirming the report that the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera had arrived at Santiago de Cuba. Admiral Sampson's fleet is believed to be several hundred miles from that port, and it is thought, therefore, that no battle will be fought for several days.

United States ships were reported to be leaving Key West. A dispatch from Admiral Cervera was received at Madrid announcing the safe arrival of his fleet at Santiago de Cuba. It caused great rejoicing. Congratulations were sent him by the Minister of Marine.

General Merritt was in consultation with War Department officials regarding the troops for the expedition to the Philippines.

Steps were taken by the Administration for the immediate enlistment of six regiments of immunes in the South. This action is taken as indicating that the invasion of Cuba will not be postponed much longer.

The new Spanish Cabinet appeared in the Cortes and Sagasta explained its policy to be to wage war with all energy until peace with honor could be obtained.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

INDICATIONS THAT IT WILL NOT BE DELAYED MUCH LONGER.

STEPS TAKEN FOR THE SPEEDY ENLISTMENT AND EQUIPMENT OF SIX IMMUNE REGIMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, May 20.—The strong pressure brought to bear on the President in the last week to secure the postponement of the invasion of Cuba until next November has failed, and the determination of the Administration is tonight firmer than ever to secure as promptly as possible the end of the Spanish usurpation and the relief of the starving thousands throughout the eastern end of the island. The bugbear of yellow fever, it is definitely announced, will not deter the relief measures to which this Government has committed itself. The Army's embarrassment from lack of equipment is rapidly disappearing, and the volunteer regiments reserved for reinforcements when their services are needed are rapidly becoming organized at Chickamauga and the coast ports to a point of efficiency which removes all doubt as to the good account they will be able to render of themselves in the field.

The momentary diversion furnished by Cervera's disappearing squadron has been divested of its more alarming features by the concentration of the American fleets near Key West in force capable of securely conveying any number of transports across the Florida Straits, and tonight Army officers are pinned down to the assertions they made some days ago that they were only waiting for the Navy to support their landing and to protect their line of supplies and communications from the home base extending between New Orleans and Key West.

ENLISTMENT OF IMMUNES HURRIED.

The intention of the War Department to force the Cuban campaign was sufficiently indicated by the steps taken to-day for the speedy mobilization and equipment of the immune regiments authorized by act of Congress last week. This law, which empowers the President to organize an additional volunteer force not exceeding 100,000 enlisted men, "possessing immunity from the diseases incident to tropical climates," will be immediately put into effect by the formation of six regiments of nearly 1,000 men each, to be recruited in the Gulf States. Assurances from that section are to the effect that these men are practically ready for mustering in, and are awaiting equipment. Nearly all of them have had military training, and confidence is expressed that they can be made ready for active service within ten days. It is significant that if immunes are needed at all in the Cuban campaign they are especially adapted for service there in the immediate future, and that if the campaign was to be abandoned until fall there would be no need to raise this force hurriedly in the month of May.

THE COLONELS APPOINTED.

The President to-day selected the colonels of these immune regiments from among the best officers in the Regular service, and orders will be issued to them to-morrow to hurry South and begin the organization of their commands, reporting for duty to the Fourth Corps, under Major-General Coppinger, at Mobile.

Captain Patrick Henry Ray, 8th Infantry, recently returned from his notable reconnaissance of the upper Yukon, will command the 3d Regiment, to be raised in New Orleans. It was winter after a dashing journey over the ice, and whose report led to the abandonment of the reindeer relief expedition.

The colonel of the 4th Regiment will be Captain James S. Pettit, 1st Infantry, recently on instruction duty at Yale, and one of the hardest Indian fighters in the service. He has been for the last two weeks assisting Adjutant-General Corbin in the details connected with the mobilization of the volunteer army. Associated with him in this duty has been First Lieutenant Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cavalry, who will be colonel of the 5th Regiment. Sargent has spent nearly half his life on the frontier and has been mixed up in many an Indian scrimmage, but his chief fame abroad, as well as in this country, rests on his studies of the campaigns of Napoleon, which have been published in several volumes. He is, perhaps, the best-known military writer in the United States service. First Lieutenant Charles S. Rice, Corps of Engineers, will be colonel of the 1st Regiment, and Duncan N. Hood, of Louisiana, will command the 2d. Young Hood is the son of the Confederate Major-General James B. Hood, and his regiment is ready to go to Cuba to-morrow if necessary. Lawrence D. Tyson, of Tennessee, will command the 6th Regiment. The President sent these nominations to the Senate to-day, and looks for their prompt confirmation.

FOUR REGIMENTS OF COLORED MEN.

It is expected that the four regiments of immunes commanded by officers from the regular Army will be recruited wholly from the colored population, who, it is believed, will be least susceptible to climatic influences. Many colored militia organizations in the South have already tendered their services, and many of them will doubtless be accepted. Up to the present time only four colored companies have been mustered into the Volunteer Army, three of them being from Columbus, Xenia and Dayton, O.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN DINING-CARs has just been made on the new Pennsylvania Railroad "Congressional Limited," between New-York and Washington. Train leaves New-York at 1:30 p. m. daily.—Adv.

CHANCE OF A BATTLE REMOTE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPANISH FLEET AT SANTIAGO CONFIRMED.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S WARSHIPS BELIEVED TO BE SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES FROM THAT PORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, May 20.—The reported arrival of the Spanish Cape Verd squadron at Santiago de Cuba was not credited by the Navy Department officials until late this afternoon, so much had its appearance at that port without the semblance of an encounter with the American fleet now in Cuban waters upset the calculations and disappointed the hopes of naval experts here. The following bulletin was posted at the close of office hours:

The Department has information which is believed to be authentic that the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera is at Santiago de Cuba.

Though Admiral Sampson has been left free to work out his own campaign plans in the West Indies, it was the judgment of the Naval Advisory Board that after hearing of the sighting of the Spanish cruisers off Curaçao he had moved a part of his fleet south through the Windward Passage so as to intercept Admiral Cervera should the latter try to reach either Cienfuegos or Santiago.

While no official confirmation can be had of Key West dispatches indicating the presence of Admiral Sampson's warships off that station, there are many reasons to believe that the American commander is in reality several hundred miles away from Santiago, and that, though the zone of naval operations has been greatly narrowed by Admiral Cervera's bold dash north, there is still no very imminent prospect of an engagement between the opposing fleets.

Whether some single ship of the Spanish squadron merely touched at Santiago or whether the Spanish Admiral carried his whole command into the harbor is not definitely known here, but for reasons of their own Navy Department officials, though suspicious of naval news of any sort originating in Madrid, are disposed to think to-night that the Spanish forces have at last come within short range of the Cuban coast, and possibly are prepared to risk the relief of Havana on a single fight.

WARSHIPS LEAVE KEY WEST.

THE WORK OF COALING AND PROVISIONING WAS HASTENED.

Key West, Fla., May 20.—The news that Admiral Cervera's squadron has reached Santiago de Cuba came to-day, and, if it did not affect the situation, it was a singular coincidence that the activity among the United States ships was perceptibly heightened, and the work of coaling and provisioning those in the harbor was rushed with more than usual haste.

The ships were surreptitiously creeping toward the open sea as the day waned, and the ranks of naval men ashore were constantly thinning, until at dusk there was scarcely one to be seen. The newspaper dispatch-boats have nearly all departed, with particular care not to lose sight of the United States warships.

MADRID'S VIEW OF CERVERA.

HIS ARRIVAL AT SANTIAGO A BRILLIANT OVERTURNING OF ALL AMERICAN PLANS.

London, May 21.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily News" says:

"Admiral Cervera's dispatch from Santiago de Cuba to the Minister of Marine contained further details for the information of the Government alone. It is pointed out here that the American plan was to get command of the sea as a condition to future movements. Admiral Cervera's brilliant move—reminding one of Lord Nelson's race from the West Indies to Trafalgar and his escape from the French—deprives America of the command of the seas, and demonstrates to the world that the blockade of Cuba is merely nominal."

"Admiral Cervera has given the slip to two powerful fleets that have been scouring the ocean for a fortnight in an endeavor to catch him. All the American schemes depended thereupon. Admiral Cervera, with four cruisers and a few destroyers, alone in the Atlantic, ignoring events in Cuba and in Porto Rico and the position of the American squadron, has outmaneuvered, disorganized and dispersed the latter, making the Americans believe they were threatened on every side."

"The torpedo-boats Azor, Rayo and Ariete steamed from the Cape Verde Islands to the Canaries with the utmost precaution, hugging the coast by day and covering their lights by night. The Ariete, slightly damaged, was towed by the Ciudad de Cadiz, and the transports carried the smaller boats of the Vizcaya, the Almirante Oquendo, the Christobal Colon and the Infanta Maria Teresa, probably in order that these vessels might be kept cleared in view of possible battle."

LONDON STRATEGISTS' VIEWS.

London, May 21.—Admiral Cervera's manoeuvre excites the keenest speculation here. In some quarters the whole story is regarded as a ruse designed to hurry up the Spanish Government, and the spreading of it broadcast is supposed to hide some sinister motive. The bulk of opinion, however, regards the news as authentic, and is inclined to the belief that Admiral Cervera well knows that reinforcement is at hand and that otherwise he would not have risked being bottled up at Santiago.

"The Daily News" directs attention to the great secrecy preserved about what is happening at the Canaries, where the cables have been seized and censorship is severe. It says: "The question now arises whether the reserve squadron from Cadiz is not already half way across the Atlantic. One thing seems clear. The Spanish strategists have a prearranged plan of operations, while the Americans have been forced by circumstances into a defensive attitude. However, if Cervera is in Santiago de Cuba, it ought not to be difficult for Admiral Sampson to find him. Thus it is possible there may be a big fight within a few days."

"The Daily Chronicle," on the other hand, thinks Admiral Cervera has walked into a trap from which he cannot escape, "thanks partly to the imbecility of the Spanish Government in publishing his dispatch, which was doubtless done to avert domestic evils." "The Daily Chronicle" concludes:

"As to hinted negotiations by Spain with the Powers, the best answer to them would be an American victory, which we hope to record Monday or Tuesday."

"The Times" says editorially:

"Whether publicity will assist the success of Admiral Cervera's operations is questionable; but it has undoubtedly helped the new Ministers to make a favorable debut in the Cortes. Certainly the situation has increased in interest."

THE FINEST TRAIN BETWEEN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

Don't fail to pay to-morrow's Brooklyn Eagle, with new map of Havana city and harbor.—Adv.

THE EAGLE WAR MAP SERIES.

Don't fail to pay to-morrow's Brooklyn Eagle, with new map of Havana city and harbor.—Adv.

THE FINEST TRAIN BETWEEN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

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